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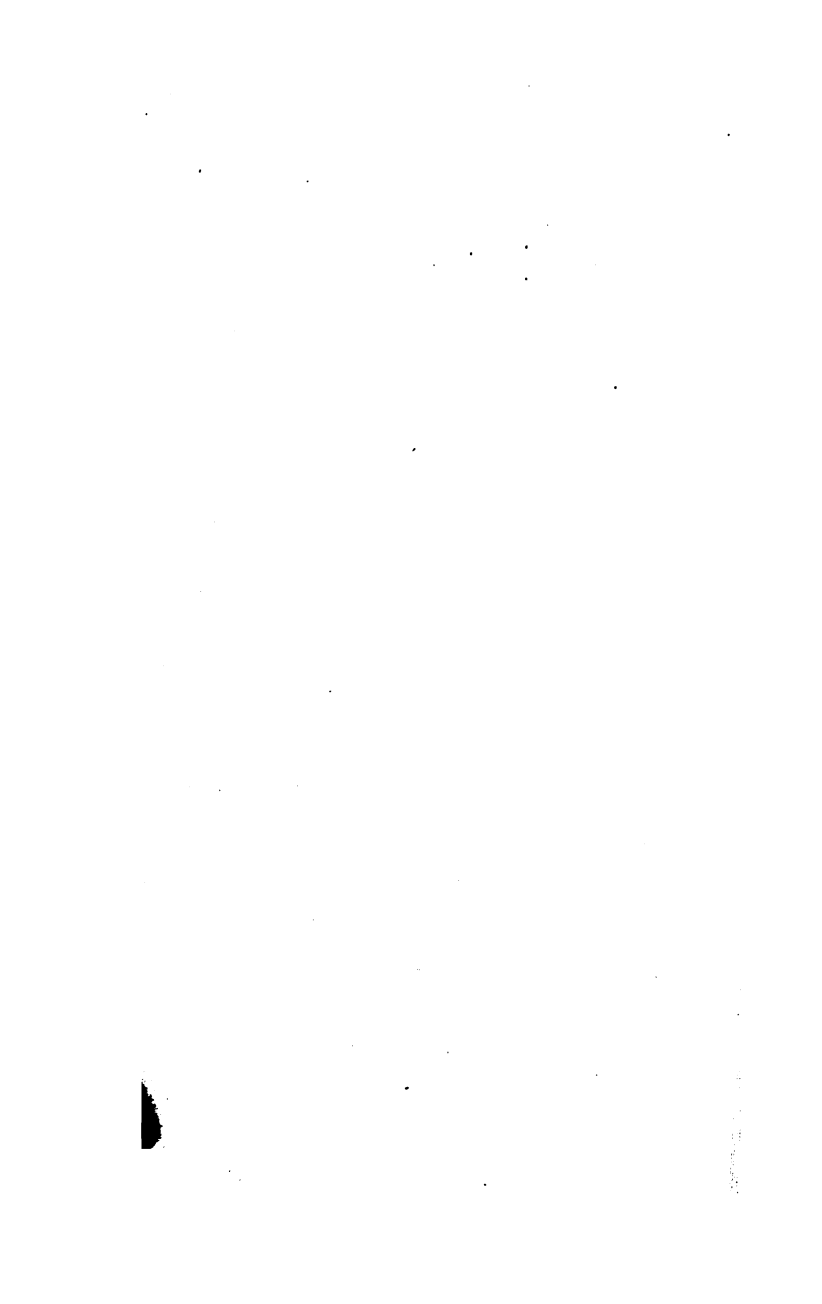
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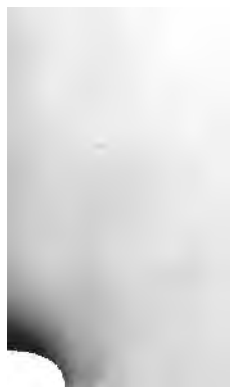
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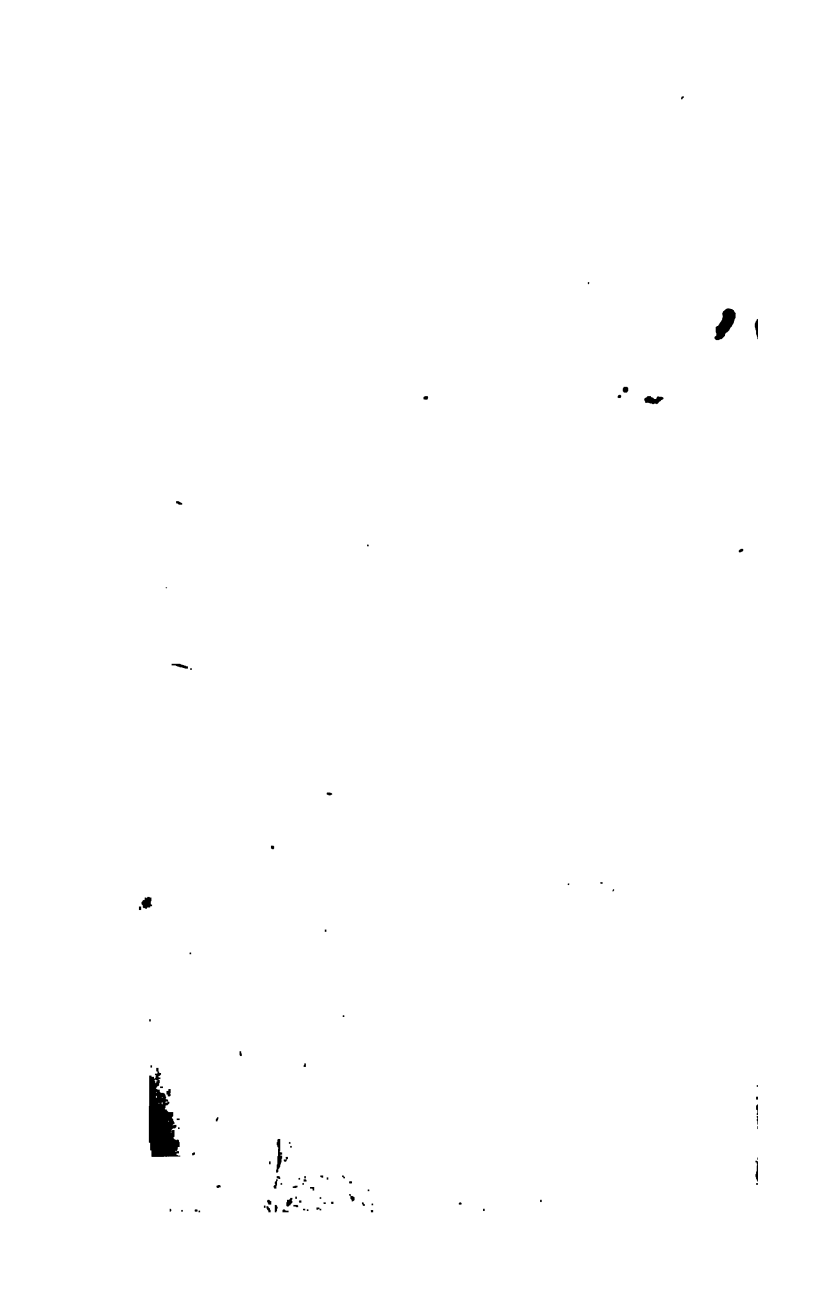
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16/2/1921 - 18/1/21

**GRAMMAR**  
**OF THE**  
**SPANISH LANGUAGE,**  
**WITH**  
**PRACTICAL EXERCISES.**

**THE FIRST PART,**

Containing a List of the abbreviations which are frequently found in writing; A Treatise on pronunciation and alterations in Orthography, founded upon the latest rules established by the Academy of Madrid; Comparative Rules of the Spanish and English Languages; A General Scheme of the terminations of Regular Verbs; An Alphabetical List of the Irregular Verbs, conjugated in their order; a Table illustrating the use of Prepositions in Spanish; Lists of the Names of different Countries, principal cities and Christian names.

**THE SECOND PART,**

Containing a Collection of Exercises interlined; a Vocabulary with Familiar Phrases and Dialogues.

**BY M. JOSSE.**

*First American from the last Paris Edition,*

**REVISED, IMPROVED, AND ADAPTED TO THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,**

**BY F. SALES,**

*Instructor of French and Spanish at Harvard University, Cambridge.*

**FIRST PART.**

**BOSTON:**

**PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM B. FOWLE, NO. 45, CORNHILL.**

*Crocker & Brewster, Printers.*

**1822.**



16/2/1822 - 6/6/6

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63794

**DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS—to wit:**

*District Clerk's Office.*

**BE IT REMEMBERED**, that on the tenth day of October, A. D. 1822, and in the forty-seventh year of the Independence of the United States of America, **WILLIAM B. FOWLE** of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, *to wit:*

"A Grammar of the Spanish Language, with Practical Exercises. The First Part containing a list of the abbreviations which are frequently found in writing; A Treatise on pronunciation and alterations in Orthography, founded upon the latest rules established by the Academy of Madrid; Comparative rules of the Spanish and English Languages; A General scheme of the terminations of Regular Verbs; An Alphabetical List of the Irregular Verbs, conjugated in their order; a Table illustrating the use of prepositions in Spanish; Lists of the names of different countries, principal cities and Christian names. The Second Part containing a Collection of Exercises interlined; a Vocabulary, with familiar phrases and Dialogues. By M. Josse. First American from the last Paris edition, revised, improved, and adapted to the English language, by F. SALES, Instructor of French and Spanish at Harvard University, Cambridge."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;" and also to an act intitled, "An act supplementary to an act, intitled an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned; and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints."

**JNO W. DAVIS.**

*Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.*

## ADVERTISEMENT.

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FROM the first appearance in this metropolis of Josse's Grammar, a desire has been entertained of adapting it to the English Language; but the little encouragement hitherto promised, in the United States, to an undertaking of this kind, has delayed its execution.

This system has however been used, and recommended to such learners of the Spanish Language as were well acquainted with the French, and we have always had the satisfaction to find them well pleased with it, commonly expressing their regret, that it had not hitherto been adapted to the English language.

The recognition of the North and South American Sovereignities by our Government, has determined us to make the attempt. This glorious act on the part of our nation opens such a boundless field for scientific, political and commercial advantages to the rising generation, that we could not deny ourselves the gratification of aiding the generous purpose by presenting a *key*, which will, it is hoped, open an easy way to the attainment of knowledge, honours, and wealth.

The English and Spanish Grammars, which we have hitherto used, are so irregular and incorrect, that it has required the utmost patience and perseverance of both Teacher and pupil to wade through them. To this should be added the enormous price at which they are imported

as I esteem him, *no le quiero tanto cuanto or como le estimo*; you study less than we, *vm. estudia menos que nosotros*.

3d. In relation to adverbs; *less-than* is rendered by *menos-que*, and *not-so* or *not-so-as* by *no-tan-como*. Ex. They act less prudently than you, *obran menos prudentemente que vm.*, or *no obran tan prudentemente como vm.*

N. B. It is with *less than* as with *more than*; when there is no comparison, it is translated by *menos de* or *menos que*. Ex. Less than twenty years, *menos de or que veinte años*.

### *Comparative of equality.*

RULE XVII. 1st. The comparative of equality, considered in relation to nouns substantive, is expressed by *as much-as*, *as many-as*, or by *not less-than*. *As much*, *as many*, is translated by *tanto*, *-ta-tos-tas*, according to the gender and number of the substantive, and the following *as* by *como*. Ex. She has as much meekness as her sister, *tiene tanta dulzura como su hermana*; he acts with as much rigour as justice, *obra con tanto rigor como justicia*. *Not less-than* is rendered by *no-menos-que*. Ex. I am not less hungry than you, *no tengo menos hambre que vm.*; we have not fewer protectors than friends, *no tenemos menos protectores que amigos*.

2d. In regard to verbs; *as much as* is expressed by *tanto cuanto* or *como*. Ex. I punish him as much as he deserves, *le castigo tanto cuanto or como merece*.

*Not-less than* is always translated by *no-menos que*. Ex. You do not eat less than his brother, *vm. no come menos que su hermano*.

3d. In relation to adverbs: *as-as* is rendered by *tan-como*. Ex. He sings as well as you, *canta tan bien como vm.*

*Not-less-than* is translated by *no-menos-que*. Ex. I do not write less correctly than he, *no escribo menos correctamente que él*.

### *Of superlatives.*

There are two kinds of superlatives, the one absolute and the other relative.

**RULE XVIII.** The first expresses a quality in the supreme degree, but without comparison, and then the adjective is preceded by *muy*, *very*; and if the adjective can form its superlative of itself, then, without having recourse to *muy*, we add to the positive *ísimo* or *ísima*, *ísimos* or *ísimas*, according to the gender and number of the substantive to which it refers, cutting off the final letter of the adjective, if it ends with a vowel. Ex. Paris is a very beautiful city.. *Paris es una ciudad muy hermosa, or hermosísima.*

The superlative absolute of the adverbs is likewise formed by *muy*, or by changing *emente* or *amente* into *ísimamente*. Ex. *Prudent-emente*, prudently, *prudent-ísimamente*; *cándida-mente*, candidly, *candid-ísimamente*.

**N. B. 1st.** It is proper to observe that there are adjectives and adverbs which do not admit the last form of the superlative; consequently when a doubt occurs whether it may be used with any adjective or adverb, the surest way will be to make use of *muy* with the positive.

**N. B. 2d.** From the general rule of absolute superlatives must be excepted a few adjectives that cannot be subjected to it, as; *bueno*, good; *bonísimo*, very good; *fuerte*, strong; *fortísimo*, very strong. All those that terminate in *ble* change that syllable into *bilísimo*, for the superlative. Ex. *Amable*, amiable, *ama-bilísimo*; *afable*, *afa-bilísimo*. The following nouns are superlatives in their nature; *óptimo*, *pésimo*, *máximo*, *mínimo*, *ínfimo*, *supremo*, very good, very bad, very great, very small, very low, supreme.

**RULE XIX.** The superlative relative expresses a quality in the highest degree, by comparison with other objects, and it is formed in English by one of these ex-



ticles or pronouns *the, of or from the, to the, my, thy, his, her, its, our, your, their*, followed by *most, least, best, worst*; and in Spanish by one of these; *el, la, los, las, del, de la, de los or de las, al, á la, á los or á las, mi, tu, su, nuestro, vuestro*, followed by *mas, menos, mejor, menor, peor*; and these articles and pronouns must agree in gender and number with the noun to which they relate. Ex. The most pure and constant pleasures, *los mas puros y constantes placeres*.

The adverb forms its superlative relative by *lo mas*, the most; *lo menos*, the least; both which must always precede it.

### *Observations upon the comparatives and superlatives.*

RULE XX. The comparatives govern the verb that follows the *que, than*. Ex. He is more learned than he appears, *él es mas docto que parece*, or *de lo que parece*.

RULE XXI. When the substantive, to which the adjective in the superlative relative, refers, is preceded by the definite article and immediately followed by the adjective, then the article is repeated neither before *mas*, nor before the adjective. Ex. He was prepared to deal the most terrible marks of his resentment, *quedó en disposicion de usar de las demonstraciones mas terribles de su resentimiento (Feijóo)*. But if the substantive is not immediately followed by *mas*, most, then the article must be repeated.

RULE XXII. The superlative relative governs the verb that follows the *que* in the indicative. Ex. The most powerful prince that has been, *el príncipe mas poderoso que ha habido*.

If however, the verb, in English, is in the potential, we put it indifferently in one of the two conjunctive imperfects. Ex. The best that I should find, *el mejor que hallase or hallara*.

And if it is in the future, we put it in the future conjunctive, or in the present of the subjunctive. Ex. The least that I can or shall be able, *lo menos que pueda or pudiese*.

**RULE XXIII.** *Most* joined to a verb is rendered by *mas*. Ex. He is the man that I most love, *él es el hombre que mas quiero*.

*Least* joined to a verb is expressed by *menos* without an article. Ex. This is the woman that I least esteem, *esta es la muger que menos estimo*.

**RULE XXIV.** 1st. *The more-the more*, (that is, the more repeated in different members of a sentence, the second being as a consequence of the first,) are expressed by *cuanto mas-tanto mas*. The more virtuous man is, the more happy he is, *cuanto mas virtuoso es el hombre, tanto mas feliz es*.

2d. *The less-the less; the more-the less; the less-the more* are expressed by *cuanto menos-tanto menos; cuanto mas-tanto menos; cuanto menos-tanto mas*.

3d. *So much the more than, so much the less than*, are translated by *tanto mas que, tanto menos que*.

### *Of numeral adjectives and substantives of number.*

Adjectives of number are words that serve for enumeration. We call them adjectives because their office is to modify, and because every noun that modifies is an adjective. They are distinguished into two kinds, the *cardinals* and *ordinals*.

The *cardinals* serve to designate absolutely and simply the various numbers; the *ordinals* mark the order of persons or things in relation to the numbers.

The cardinal numbers are;

uno, una,	-	-	-	one,
dos,	-	-	-	two,
tres,	-	-	-	three,
cuatro,	-	-	-	four,
cinco,	-	-	-	five,
seis,	-	-	-	six,
siete,	-	-	-	seven,
ocho,	-	-	-	eight,
nuéve,	-	-	-	nine,

ed in Spanish by *uno, alguno*. Of all those who the motives of my conduct is there *any one* who blamed it? *de todos los que conocen los motivos de acciones, hay acaso uno, ó, alguno que las haya condenado*. I doubt that any one has blamed it, *dudo que alguno haya condenado*. I doubt that any one be as wise: *dudo que alguno sea tan sabio como él, &c.* This suits him better than any one else; *este empleo le conviene mejor que á cualquier otro*.

RULE XXXVII. *Nobody, no person whatever* is related by *ninguno, nadie*; and *nothing whatever* is translated by *nada*. *Ex. Nobody whatever* has spoken ill of to me, *NADIE me ha hablado mal de vm.* Whatever *any one* may have, one cannot, without application, excel in *any thing whatever*, *por mas ingenio que uno en nada puede sobresalir sin aplicacion*.

RULE XXXVIII. In Spanish the following pronouns, *nobody, none, not one, neither, nothing; nadie, ninguno, ni uno ni otro, nada*, require that the verb be preceded by a negative, when they are placed after it; this negative is suppressed when they precede it. He cannot excel in any thing, *en nada puede sobresalir no puede sobresalir en nada*.

N. B. The adverb *jamás*, never, follows the rule.

## CHAPTER VI.

### OF VERBS.

The *verb* is that part of speech which is essential bond of our thoughts, the soul of all our reasoning; the only one that has the property of pointing out the relation that they have with the present, past and future. Its office is to express actions, passions and situations.

There are six kinds of verbs, to wit; the *active, passive, neuter, reflexive, reciprocal* and *impersonal*.

The *active* verb is that of which the regimen is direct, or after which one may put *alguno*, *alguna cosa*, some one, some thing. *Amar*, to love, is an *active* verb, because we may say, *amar á alguno*, to love some one, *amar la virtud*, to love virtue, and because in these two phrases the regimen is direct. *Buscar*, to seek, is also an *active* verb, because we may say, *buscar á alguno*, *buscar alguna cosa*, to seek somebody, to look for something.

The *passive* verb is that which is formed from the *active*, takes the direct regimen to form its subject, and always is followed by one of these prepositions *por* or *de*, as; *el hombre virtuoso es amado de todos*, the virtuous man is loved by every body.

The *neuter* verb is that after which we cannot put *some one*, nor *some thing*, *alguno*, *alguna cosa*. *Existir*, *dormir*, to exist, to sleep, are *neuter* verbs, because we cannot say; *dormir á alguno*, *dormir alguna casa*, to sleep some one, to sleep something.

The *reflective* verb is that of which the subject and the regimen are the same person, or, *that* which is conjugated with two pronouns of the same person, expressed or understood; *Arrepentirse*, to repent, is a *reflective* verb, because in order to conjugate it, we must make use of two pronouns, and say; *yo me arrepiento*, *tú te arrepientes*, *él se arrepiente*, &c. or, *me arrepiento*, *te arrepientes*, *se arrepiente*, &c. (and then *yo*, *tú*, *él* are understood,) I repent, thou repentest, he repents, &c.

The *reciprocal* verb\* is that which expresses the action of several subjects that act one upon the other. *Ex. Los verdaderos amigos deben amarse y servirse unos á otros*, true friends must love and serve one another.

The *impersonal* verb is that which is used, in all its tenses, only in the third person of the singular. *Tronar*,

\* In order that the verb should clearly express reciprocity, it is often necessary to add to it the following words *uno á otro*, *mutuamente*, *á perfia*, one another, mutually. in emulation of one another. In this phrase, *Cicero y Antonio no dejaron de alabarse uno á otro*, Cicero and Anthony did not cease to praise one another; if we should not put *uno á otro*, there would be an equivocation which would leave a doubt of the reciprocity of the action.

<i>Gerund.</i>	<b>Teniendo,</b>	<i>having.</i>
<i>Participle.</i>	<b>Tenido,</b>	<i>had.</i>

## INDICATIVE.

*Present.*

<b>Yo tengo,</b>	<i>I have, &amp;c.</i>
<b>Tú tienes,</b>	<i>thou hast.</i>
<b>El tiene,</b>	<i>he has.</i>
<b>Nosotros tenemos,</b>	<i>we have.</i>
<b>Vosotros teneis,</b>	<i>you have.</i>
<b>Ellos tienen,</b>	<i>they have.</i>

*Imperfect.*

<b>Yo tenía,</b>	<i>I had, &amp;c.</i>
<b>Tú tenías,</b>	<i>thou hadst.</i>
<b>El tenía,</b>	<i>he had.</i>
<b>Nosotros teníamos,</b>	<i>we had.</i>
<b>Vosotros teniais,</b>	<i>you had.</i>
<b>Ellos tenían,</b>	<i>they had.</i>

*Preterite definite.*

<b>Yo tuve,</b>	<i>I had, &amp;c.</i>
<b>Tú tuviste,</b>	<i>thou hadst.</i>
<b>El tuvo,</b>	<i>he had.</i>
<b>Nosotros tuvimos,</b>	<i>we had.</i>
<b>Vosotros tuvisteis,</b>	<i>you had.</i>
<b>Ellos tuvieron,</b>	<i>they had.</i>

*Preterite indefinite.*

<b>Yo he tenido,</b>	<i>I have had, &amp;c.</i>
<b>Tú has tenido,</b>	<i>thou hast had.</i>

translate the verb *to have* when this verb is not auxiliary. We say, *he leído el libro*; I have read the book: but we must say, *tengo un libro*, I have a book; because in the first example the verb *to have* is auxiliary to the verb *to read*, and in the second it is active and denotes possession.

tenido,	he has had.
nosotros hemos tenido,	we have had.
vosotros habéis tenido,	you have had.
ellos han tenido,	they have had,

*Preterite anterior.*

yo había tenido,	I had had, &c.
tú habías tenido,	thou hadst had.
él había tenido,	he had had.
nosotros habíamos tenido,	we had had.
vosotros habíais tenido,	you had had.
ellos hubieron tenido,	they had had.

*Pluperfect.*

yo había tenido,	I had had, &c.
tú habías tenido,	thou hadst had.
él había tenido,	he had had.
nosotros habíamos tenido,	we had had.
vosotros habíais tenido,	you had had.
ellos habían tenido,	they had had.

*Future absolute.*

yo tendré,	I shall have, &c.
tú tendrás,	thou wilt have.
él tendrá,	he will have.
nosotros tendremos,	we shall have.
vosotros tendréis,	you will have.
ellos tendrán,	they will have.

*Future anterior.*

yo habré tenido,	I shall have had, &c.
tú habrás tenido,	thou wilt have had.
él habrá tenido,	he will have had.
nosotros habrémos tenido,	we shall have had.
vosotros habréis tenido,	you will have had.
ellos habrán tenido,	they will have had.

## B.

balancear	-	á	-	tal parte.
balancear	-	en	-	la duda.
balar	-	por	-	dinero.
bambolear	-	en	-	la maroma.
bañarse	-	en	-	agua.
barar	-	en	-	tierra.
barbear	-	con	-	la pared.
bastardear	-	de	-	su naturaleza.
bastardear	-	en	-	sus acciones.
batallar	-	con	-	los enemigos.
bajar	-	á	-	la cueva.
bajar	-	de	-	la torre.
bajar	-	de	-	la autoridad.
bajar	-	hácia	-	el valle.
bajo	-	de	-	cuerpo.
benéfico	-	á, para	-	la salud.
blanco	-	de	-	cútis.
blando	-	de	-	corteza.
blasfemar	-	de	-	la virtud.
blasonar	-	de	-	valiente.
bordar (algo)	-	de, con	-	plata.
bordar (algo)	-	al	-	tambor.
bordar	-	de	-	pasados.
bostezar	-	de	-	hambre.
boto	-	de	-	punta.
boyante	-	en	-	la fortuna.
bramar	-	de	-	corage.
brear	-	á	-	chasco.
bregar	-	con	-	alguno.
brindar	-	con	-	regalos.
brindar	-	á	-	la salud de alguno.
bueno	-	de, para	-	comer.
bufar	-	de	-	ira.
bullir	-	en, por	-	todas partes.
burlarse	-	de	-	algo.

## C.

-	de	-	pies.
-	en	-	la mano.
-	á, <i>hácia</i>	-	tal parte.
-	de	-	lo alto.
-	en	-	{ tierra, en cuenta en error, en tal tiempo, en lo que se dice.
-	por	-	pascua.
-	sobre	-	los enemigos.
-	de	-	agua.
irse	á	-	la lumbre.
ir	de	-	docto.
(la verdad)	á	-	otro.
-	de, por	-	miedo.
iar (á alguno)	de	-	injusto.
ie	á	-	alguno.
ir (alguna cosa)	con, por	-	otra.
ir	á, para	-	Sevilla.
ir	á	-	pie.
ir	por	-	el monte.
se	de, con	-	el trabajo.
se	de	-	pretender.
se	en	-	el camino.
-	de	-	cien arrobas.
-	de, para	-	el empleo.
ar	con	-	el enemigo.
ar (á alguno)	de	-	mal juez.
se	de	-	razon.
una persona ó			/
-	con	-	otra.
izar (á alguno)	para	-	alguna cosa.
(perjuicio)	á	-	alguno.
ir (á alguno)	con, por	-	beneficios.
la imaginacion)	en	-	alguno.
(con la imagin-			
n)	en	-	alguna cosa.
ear	de	-	una parte á otra.
-	á	-	otro, á la autoridad.



trabarse	-	de	-	palabras.
trabucarse	-	en	-	las palabras.
traer (alguna cosa)		á	-	alguna parte.
traer (alguna cosa)		de	-	alguna parte.
traficar	-	en	-	drogas.
transferir (alguna cosa)		á	-	otro tiempo.
transferirse	-	á	-	tal parte.
transfigurarse		en	-	otra cosa.
transformar (una cosa)		en	-	otra.
transitar	-	por	-	alguna parte.
transpirar	-	por	-	todas partes.
transportar (alguna cosa)	-	á	-	alguna parte.
transportar (alguna cosa.	-	de	-	alguna parte.
traspasar (alguna cosa)		á	-	alguno.
traspasado	-	de	-	dolor.
trasplantar (de una parte	-	á	-	otra.
tratar	-	con	-	alguno.
tratar	-	de	-	alguna cosa.
tratar	-	en	-	lanas.
travesear	-	con	-	alguno.
triunfar	-	de	-	los enemigos.
trocar (una cosa)		por	-	otra.
tropezar	-	en	-	alguna cosa.

## U.

último	-	de	-	todos.
uncir (los bueyes)		al	-	carro.
uniformar (una cosa)		con	-	otra.
unir (una cosa)		á, con		otra.
unirse	-	en	-	comunidad.
unirse	-	entre		sí.
uno	-	de, entre		muchos.
útil	-	á	-	la patria.
útil	-	para		tal cosa.
utilizarse	-	en, con		alguna cosa.

## V.

vacar	-	al	-	estudio.
vaciarse	-	de	-	alguna cosa.
vaciarse	-	por	-	la boca.
vacilar	-	en	-	la eleccion.
vacilar	-	entre	-	la esperanza y el temor.
vacío	-	de	-	entendimiento.
vagar	-	por	-	el mundo.
valerse	-	de	-	alguno, de alguna cosa.
valuar (una cosa)	-	en	-	tal precio.
vanagloriarse	-	de	-	alguna cosa.
vecino	-	al	-	trono.
vecino	-	de	-	Antonio.
velar	-	á	-	los muertos.
velar	-	sobre	-	alguna cosa.
vencerse	-	á	-	alguna cosa.
vencido	-	de	-	los contrarios.
venderse	-	á	-	alguno.
vengarse	-	de	-	otro.
venir	-	á, de, por	-	alguna parte.
venir	-	con	-	alguno.
verse	-	con	-	alguno.
verse	-	en	-	altura.
vestir	-	á	-	la moda.
vestirse	-	de	-	pañó.
vigilar	-	sobre	-	sus súbditos.
violentarse	-	á, en	-	alguna cosa.
visible	-	á, para	-	todos.
vivir	-	á	-	su gusto.
vivir	-	con	-	alguno.
vivir	-	de	-	limosna.
vivir	-	por	-	milagro.
vivir	-	sobre	-	la haz de la tierra.
volar	-	al	-	cielo.
volar	-	por	-	el ayre.
volver	-	á, de, hácia,	-	tal parte.
		por	-	

volver	-	por	-	la verdad.
votar	-	en	-	el pleyto.
votar	-	por	-	alguno.

## Z.

zabullirse ó zambul-				
lirse	-	en	-	el agua.
zafarse	-	de	-	alguna persona ó cosa.
zambucarse		en	-	alguna parte.
zampuzarse		en	-	agua.
zapatearse	-	con	-	alguno.
zozobrar	-	en		la tormenta.

## CHAPTER IX.

## OF CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions serve to join phrases, or parts of phrases together. They are indeclinable like the prepositions and adverbs. They are distinguished into *copulative*, *disjunctive*, *restrictive*, *adversative*, *conditional*, *causative* and *comparative*.

The *copulative* conjunctions serve to bring together several words or several members of a phrase under the same affirmation or negation.

Those denoting affirmation are;

1st. *Y, é, and; Ex. El valor y el honor son las dos principales dotes que caracterizan el héroe*, valour and honour are the two principal qualities that characterize a hero. *El señor B...es un hombre cruel é injusto*, Mr. B is a cruel and unjust man.

2d. *Tambien*, also; *Ex. Ya que vm. lo quiere, lo quiero tambien*, since you wish it, I also wish it.

3rd. *Que*, that; Ex. *Ya sé que tm. es amigo mio*, I know that you are my friend.

RULE LXIV.—*And* is translated in Spanish by *é*, and not by *y*, when the following word begins with an *i* or *y*; as; we shall go out at five o'clock, and go to the play, *saldremos á las cinco, é iremos á la comedia*.

The conjunctions that denote a negation are; *ni*, nor; *tampoco*, neither. Ex. *Ni reir, ni llorar puedo*, I can neither laugh, nor weep. *Ya que no sales, tampoco yo saldré*, since thou dost not go out, I shall not neither.

The *disjunctive* conjunctions denote an alternative, or distinction, as; *ó*, *ú*; Ex. *Juan ó Francisco*, John or Francis; *entrar ó salir*, to go in or out; *uno ú otro*, one or the other.

RULE LXV.—*Or* is translated in Spanish by *ú*, if the following word begins with an *o*. Ex. *Siete ú ocho hombres*, seven or eight men.

The *restrictive* conjunctions restrict, in any manner whatever, an idea or a proposition, as; *sino*, only, except. Ex. *No tengo nada que decirle, sino que lo quiero*, I have nothing to tell him, except that I wish it.

The *adversative* conjunctions connect two propositions, denoting an opposition in the second as respects the first, as; *mas*, *pero*, but; *no obstante*, nevertheless, yet, however; *cuando*, when; *aunque*, *bien que*, though. Ex. *Quisiera salir, mas no puedo*, I should wish to go out, but I cannot. *El dinero hace á los hombres ricos, pero no dichosos*, money makes men rich, but not happy. *Habla la verdad, no obstante nadie le cree*, he speaks the truth, yet nobody believes him. *No haría una injusticia cuando le importara un trono*, he would not commit an injustice, though it might be worth to him a throne. *No es imprudente, bien que, or aunque parezca serlo*, he is not imprudent, though he appears to be so.

The *conditional* conjunctions connect two members of speech by a supposition, or by denoting a condition, as; *si*, if; *como*, *con tal que*, provided. Ex. *Si aspiras á ser docto, estudia con perseverancia*, if thou desirest to be learned, study with perseverance. *Sabrás*

*esta fábula á las doce, como, or con tal que la estudies*, thou wilt know this fable at noon, provided thou study it.

The *causative* conjunctions serve to denote the cause of a thing, or the reason for which it has been done, as *porque*, because; *pues*, *pues que*, since. Ex. *Debe el hombre evitar la ociosidad, porque es la madre de todos los vicios*, man must shun idleness, because it is the mother of all vices. *Leeré este libro, pues vm. me dice que es bueno*, I shall read this book, since you tell me that it is good.

The *comparative* conjunctions serve to denote a relation or parity between two objects, or two propositions, such as, *como*, as; *así como*, just as; Ex. *La belleza es como la flor que se marchita el mismo día que la vió nacer*, beauty is as the flower that withers the same day that saw it bloom.

### *Of the conjunctions that govern the subjunctive.*

The conjunctions which govern in the subjunctive the verb that follows them, are; *para que*, *porque*, in order that; *afin de que*, to the end that; *á no ser que*, unless; *antes que*, before that; *caso que*, *en caso que*, in case that; *aunque*, though; *aun cuando*, although; *bien que*, though; *hasta que*, till, until; *dado que*, grant, or suppose that; *con tal que*, provided that; *por mas que*, however, whatever, &c. Ex. *Bien que, or aunque la ambicion sea un vicio, es no obstante la base de muchísimas virtudes*, though ambition be a vice it is nevertheless the basis of a great many virtues. *Por mas sabios que sean, no conocen la causa de este efecto*, however enlightened they be, they do not know the cause of this effect. *El maestro se afana, porque or afin de que adelanten sus discípulos*, the master exerts himself to the end that his scholars may improve.

N. B. As we frequently make use of the second future and of the second conditionals, see the rules 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, and 45, page 31 and following.

## CHAPTER X.

## OF INTERJECTIONS.

Interjections serve to express an emotion, or an affection of the mind, or to awake attention. *Ah! ay! eh! oh! ola! to! chito! ea! sus! tate!* The affections of the mind may be of grief, sadness, contempt, indignation, joy, or astonishment; to express them we may indifferently make use of the following interjections, *ah! ay! oh!* for, if we say; *¡ay, que pena!* oh, what pain! *¡ah, que desgracia!* oh, what misfortune! *¡oh, desdichado de mí!* oh, unhappy me! we may also say; *¡ay, que gozo!* ha, what delight! *¡ah, que alegría!* ha, what joy! *¡oh, felices de nosotros!* ha, how happy we are! *Ah! eh! ola!* and *to!* serve to awaken attention. *Eh,* is also used to show that we have not understood what has been said. *Ola* is sometimes an interjection of admiration, and *to* is hardly ever used, except to call a dog; it is an abbreviation of *toma*, take.—*Chito*, hush, serves to impose silence. *Ea* and *sus*, come, come on, are used to animate and excite courage.—*Tate*, take care, serves to forbid or prevent one's doing or saying something.

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 NAMES OF COUNTRIES, ISLANDS, CAPES AND SEAS.

Africa, <i>Africa</i> .	African, <i>Africano</i> .
Algiers, <i>Alger</i> .	Algerine, <i>Argelino</i> .
America, <i>América</i> .	American, <i>Americano</i> .
Anseatic (cities,) <i>Anseáticas</i> ( <i>ciudades</i> .)	
Antilles (The,) <i>Antillas</i> ( <i>Las</i> .)	
Arabia, <i>Arabia</i> .	Arabian, <i>Árabe</i> .
Andalusia, <i>Andalucía</i> .	Andalusian, <i>Andaluz</i> .
Asia, <i>Asia</i> .	Asiatic, <i>Asiático</i> .

Austria, <i>Áustria</i> .	Austrian, <i>Austriaco</i>
Asturias, <i>Asturias</i> .	Asturian, <i>Asturiano</i> .
The Azores, <i>Las Azoras</i> .	
The Atlantic, <i>El Atlántico</i> .	
The Baltic, <i>El Báltico</i> .	
Barbary, <i>Barbaria</i> .	<i>Berberisco</i> .
Botany Bay, <i>Bahía Botánica</i> .	
Bavaria, <i>Baviera</i> .	Bavarian, <i>Bávaro</i> .
Biscay, <i>Vizcaya</i> .	Biscayan, <i>Vizcatno</i> .
Bohemia, <i>Bohemia</i> .	Bohemian, <i>Bohemo</i> .
Brazil, <i>Brasil</i> .	Brazilian, <i>Brasileño</i> .
Brittany, <i>Bretaña</i> .	Briton, <i>Breton</i> .
Burgundy, <i>Borgoña</i> .	Burgundian, <i>Borgoñés</i> .
British Channel, (The) <i>Man- cha (La)</i>	
Canary Islands, <i>Canarias</i> .	
Cape of Good Hope, <i>Cabo de Buena Esperanza</i> .	
Cape Horn, <i>Cabo de Hornos</i> .	
Catalonia, <i>Cataluña</i> .	Catalonian, <i>Catalán</i> .
China, <i>China</i> .	Chinese, <i>Chino</i> .
Castile (old and new,) <i>Cas- tilla : la vieja y nueva</i> .)	Castillian, <i>Castellano</i> .
Chili, <i>Chile</i> .	Chilian, <i>Chileño</i> .
Corsica, <i>Corcega</i> .	Corsican, <i>Corso</i> .
Dauphiny, <i>Delfinado</i> .	Dauphin, <i>Delfino</i> .
Denmark, <i>Dinamarca</i> .	Dane, <i>Dinamarqués</i> .
Deux-Ponts, <i>Dos Puentes</i> .	
Egypt, <i>Egipto</i> .	Egyptian, <i>Egipcio</i> .
Europe, <i>Europa</i> .	European, <i>Européo</i> .
England, <i>Inglaterra</i> .	English, <i>Inglés</i> .
Fernandez, <i>Massafuero, Fer- nandez mas á fuera</i> .	
Finland, <i>Finlanda</i> .	Finlander, <i>Finlandés</i> .
Finisterre (Cape,) <i>Finistier- ra (Cabo)</i>	
Flanders, <i>Flandes</i> .	Flemish, <i>Flamenco</i> .
France, <i>Francia</i> .	French, <i>Francés</i> .

Franche Comté, *Franco Con-*  
*dado.*

Georgia, *Jorgia.*

Galicia, *Galicia.*

Germany, *Alemania.*

Greenland, *Groenland.*

Greece, *Grecia.*

Holland, *Holanda.*

Hungary, *Hungria.*

Iceland, *Islanda.*

Ireland, *Irlanda.*

Indies (East and West,) *In-*  
*dias (Orientales y Occiden-*  
*tales.)*

Ionian (Islands,) *Íónicas (Islas.)*

Italy, *Italia.*

Japan, *Japon.*

Lombardy, *Lombardía.*

Levant, *Levante.*

Madeira, *Madera.*

Mauritius, *Mauricio.*

Malta, *Malta.*

Mediterranean, *Mediterraneo.*

Mexico, *Megico.*

Morocco, *Marruecos.*

Newfoundland, *Tierra Nu-*  
*eva.*

Norway, *Noruega.*

Naples, *Nápoles.*

Netherlands, *Países bajos.*

Pacific (Ocean,) *Pacífico*  
*(Oceano.)*

Palatinate, *Palatinado.*

Persia, *Persia.*

Peru, *Perú.*

Piedmont, *Piamonte.*

Poland, *Polonia.*

Portugal, *Portugal.*

Galician, *Gallego.*

German, *Alemán.*

Greenlander, *Groenlandés.*

Greek, *Griego.*

Hollander or Dutch, *Holandés.*

Hungarian, *Húngaro.*

Icelandic, *Islandés.*

Irish, *Irlandés.*

Italian, *Italiano.*

Japanese, *Japonés.*

Lombard, *Lombardo.*

Maltese, *Maltes.*

Mexican, *Megicano.*

Moorish, *Moro.*

Norwegian, *Norvegiano.*

Neapolitan, *Napolitano.*

*Palatino.*

Persian, *Persa.*

Peruvian, *Peruano.*

Piedmontese, *Piamontés.*

Pole, *Polaco.*

Portuguese, *Portugués.*



Austria, <i>Áustria</i> .	Austrian, <i>Austriaco</i> .
Asturias, <i>Asturias</i> .	Asturian, <i>Asturiano</i> .
The Azores, <i>Las Azoras</i> .	
The Atlantic, <i>El Atlántico</i> .	
The Baltic, <i>El Báltico</i> .	
Barbary, <i>Barbaria</i> .	<i>Berberisco</i> .
Botany Bay, <i>Bahía Botánica</i> .	
Bavaria, <i>Baviera</i> .	Bavarian, <i>Bávaro</i> .
Biscay, <i>Vizcaya</i> .	Biscayan, <i>Vizcaíno</i> .
Bohemia, <i>Bohemia</i> .	Bohemian, <i>Bohemo</i> .
Brazil, <i>Brasil</i> .	Brazilian, <i>Brasileño</i> .
Brittany, <i>Bretaña</i> .	Briton, <i>Breton</i> .
Burgundy, <i>Borgoña</i> .	Burgundian, <i>Borgoñés</i> .
British Channel, (The) <i>Man- cha (La)</i> .	
Canary Islands, <i>Canarias</i> .	
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Cape Horn, <i>Cabo de Hornos</i> .	
Catalonia, <i>Cataluña</i> .	Catalonian, <i>Catalán</i> .
China, <i>China</i> .	Chinese, <i>Chino</i> .
Castile (old and new,) <i>Cas- tilla : la vieja y nueva</i> .)	Castilian, <i>Castellano</i> .
Chili, <i>Chile</i> .	Chilian, <i>Chileño</i> .
Corsica, <i>Corcega</i> .	Corsican, <i>Corso</i> .
Dauphiny, <i>Delfinado</i> .	Dauphin, <i>Delfino</i> .
Denmark, <i>Dinamarca</i> .	Dane, <i>Dinamarqués</i> .
Deux-Ponts, <i>Dos Puentes</i> .	
Egypt, <i>Egipto</i> .	Egyptian, <i>Egipcio</i> .
Europe, <i>Europa</i> .	European, <i>Europeo</i> .
England, <i>Inglaterra</i> .	English, <i>Inglés</i> .
Fernandez, <i>Massafuero, Fer- nandez mas á fuera</i> .	
Finland, <i>Finlandia</i> .	Finlander, <i>Finlandés</i> .
Finisterre (Cape,) <i>Finistier- ra (Cabo)</i> .	
Flanders, <i>Flandes</i> .	Flemish, <i>Flamenco</i> .
France, <i>Francia</i> .	French, <i>Francés</i> .

Franche Comté, *Franco Condado.*

Georgia, *Jorgia.*

Galicia, *Galicia.*

Germany, *Alemania.*

Greenland, *Groenland.*

Greece, *Grecia.*

Holland, *Holanda.*

Hungary, *Hungria.*

Iceland, *Islanda.*

Ireland, *Irlanda.*

Indies (East and West,) *Indias (Orientales y Occidentales.)*

Ionian (Islands,) *Íónicas (Islas.)*

Italy, *Italia.*

Japan, *Japon.*

Lombardy, *Lombardía.*

Levant, *Levante.*

Madeira, *Madera.*

Mauritius, *Mauricio.*

Malta, *Malta.*

Mediterranean, *Mediterraneo.*

Mexico, *Megico.*

Morocco, *Marruecos.*

Newfoundland, *Tierra Nueva.*

Norway, *Noruega.*

Naples, *Nápoles.*

Netherlands, *Países bajos.*

Pacific (Ocean,) *Pacífico (Oceano.)*

Palatinate, *Palatinado.*

Persia, *Persia.*

Peru, *Perú.*

Piedmont, *Piamonte.*

Poland, *Polonia.*

Portugal, *Portugal.*

Galician, *Gallego.*

German, *Alemán.*

Greenlander, *Groenlandés.*

Greek, *Griego.*

Hollander or Dutch, *Holandés.*

Hungarian, *Húngaro.*

Icelandic, *Islandés.*

Irish, *Irlandés.*

Italian, *Italiano.*

Japanese, *Japonés.*

Lombard, *Lombardo.*

Maltese, *Maltes.*

Mexican, *Megicano.*

Moorish, *Moro.*

Norwegian, *Norvegiano.*

Neapolitan, *Napolitano.*

*Palatino.*

Persian, *Persa.*

Peruvian, *Peruano.*

Piedmontese, *Piamontés.*

Pole, *Polaco.*

Portuguese, *Portugués.*

Provinces (United,) <i>Provincias (Unidas.)</i>	
Provinces (of River la Plate,) <i>Provincias (del Rio de la Plata.)</i>	Argentine, <i>Argentino.</i>
Prussia, <i>Prusia.</i>	Prussian, <i>Prusiano.</i>
Porto Rico, <i>Puerto Rico.</i>	<i>Puerto Riqueño.</i>
Rhodes, <i>Rodas.</i>	Rhodian, <i>Rodiano.</i>
Ragusa, <i>Ragusa.</i>	Ragusian, <i>Ragusés.</i>
Red Sea,) <i>Rojo, Bermejo</i> ( <i>mar.</i> )	
Russia, <i>Rusia.</i>	Russian, <i>Ruso.</i>
St. Vincent (Cape,) <i>San Vincente Cabo.)</i>	
St. Domingo, <i>Santo Domingo.</i>	
Sardinia, <i>Cerdeña.</i>	Sardinian, <i>Sardo.</i>
Savoy, <i>Savoya.</i>	Savoyard, <i>Savoyardo.</i>
Saxony, <i>Saxonia.</i>	Saxon, <i>Saxon.</i>
Scotland, <i>Escocia.</i>	Scotch, <i>Escocés.</i>
Sicily, <i>Sicilia.</i>	Sicilian, <i>Siciliano.</i>
Sweden, <i>Suecia.</i>	Swede, <i>Sueco.</i>
Switzerland, <i>Suiza.</i>	Swiss, <i>Suizo.</i>
Sound (The,) <i>Sunda (La.)</i>	
Spain, <i>España.</i>	Spanish, <i>Español.</i>
Tartary, <i>Tartaria.</i>	Tartar, <i>Tártaro.</i>
Table Bay, <i>Bahía de Tabla.</i>	
Turkey, <i>Turquía.</i>	Turk, <i>Turco.</i>
United States, <i>Estados Unidos.</i>	
Venezuela, <i>Venezuela.</i>	Venezuelian, <i>Venezuelo.</i>
Zealand, <i>Celanda.</i>	Zealander, <i>Celandés.</i>

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NAMES OF CITIES, MOUNTAINS AND RIVERS.

Aix-la-Chapelle, <i>Aquisgrana.</i>	Alicant, <i>Alicante.</i>
Antwerp, <i>Amberes.</i>	Appenines (The,) <i>Apeninos</i> ( <i>Los.</i> )
Antioch, <i>Antioquia.</i>	

Alps (The,) <i>Alpes</i> (Los.)	Leipzig, <i>Leipsique</i> .
Andes (The,) <i>Andes</i> (Los.)	Liege, <i>Lieja</i> .
Amazon (The,) <i>Amazonas</i> (Las.)	Leghorn, <i>Liorna</i> .
Basle, <i>Basilea</i> .	Lille, <i>Lila</i> .
Bayonne, <i>Bayona</i> .	London, <i>Londres</i> .
Berne, <i>Berna</i> .	Lyons, <i>Leon</i> (de Francia.)
Bordeaux, <i>Burdéas</i> .	Lisbon, <i>Lisboa</i> .
Bilboa, <i>Bilbao</i> .	Marseilles, <i>Marsella</i> .
Boulogne, <i>Bolonia</i> .	Mountain (Brown) <i>Sierra</i> (Morena.)
Breslaw, <i>Breslao</i> .	Mentz, <i>Maguncia</i> .
Bruges, <i>Brujas</i> .	Meuse, <i>Mosa</i> .
Brussels, <i>Bruselas</i> .	Nile (The,) <i>Nilo</i> (El.)
Buenos Ayres, <i>Buenos Ayres</i> .	New York, <i>Nueva York</i> .
Cairo, <i>Cayro</i> (El.)	New Orleans, <i>Nueva Orleans</i> .
Calais, <i>Galés</i> .	Petersburgh (St.) <i>Peters-</i> <i>burgo</i> (San.)
Cherbourg, <i>Cherburgo</i> .	Philadelphia, <i>Filadelfia</i> .
Cologne, <i>Colonia</i> .	Pyrenees (The,) <i>Pirinéos</i> (Los.)
Coblentz, <i>Coblenza</i> .	Providence, <i>Providencia</i> .
Constantinople, <i>Constantino-</i> <i>pla</i> .	Prague, <i>Praga</i> .
Copenhagen, <i>Copenhagen</i> .	Roncesvaux, <i>Roncesvalles</i> .
Corunna, <i>Coruña</i> .	Rome, <i>Roma</i> .
Chimborazo, <i>Chimborazo</i> .	Rhone (The,) <i>Rhódano</i> (El.)
Dover, <i>Duvere</i> .	Saragossa, <i>Zaragoza</i> .
Dresden, <i>Dresda</i> .	Stockholm, <i>Stocolmo</i> .
Downs (The,) <i>Dunas</i> (Las.)	Seville, <i>Sevilla</i> .
Danube (The,) <i>Danubio</i> (El.)	St. Andero, <i>Santander</i> .
Edinburgh, <i>Edinburgo</i> .	Seine (The,) <i>Sena</i> (La.)
Florence, <i>Florenzia</i> .	Scheld (The,) <i>Escaldo</i> (El.)
Genoa, <i>Génova</i> .	Trent, <i>Trenta</i> .
Geneva, <i>Ginebra</i> .	Thames (The,) <i>Tamisa</i> (La.)
Gibraltar (Straits of,) <i>Gib-</i> <i>raltar</i> (Estrecho de.)	Venice, <i>Venecia</i> .
Hague (The,) <i>Haya</i> (La.)	Vienna, <i>Viena</i> .
Hamburgh, <i>Hamburgo</i> .	Warsaw, <i>Varsovia</i> .
Havana, <i>Habana</i> .	

## CHRISTIAN NAMES, MOST USED.

Albert, <i>Alberto</i> .	Eusebius, <i>Eusebio</i> .
Alexander, <i>Alejandro</i> .	Eustach, <i>Eustaquio</i> .
Alexis, <i>Alexo</i> .	Faustus, <i>Faustino</i> .
Alphonso, <i>Alphonso</i> .	Ferdinand, <i>Fernando</i> .
Ambrose, <i>Ambrosio</i> .	Florent, <i>Florencio</i> .
Andrew, <i>Andrés</i> .	Firmin, <i>Fermín</i> .
Ann, <i>Ana</i> .	Francis, <i>Francisco</i> .
Antony, <i>Antonio</i> .	Fulgence, <i>Fulgencio</i> .
Athanasius, <i>Atanasio</i> .	Gaetan, <i>Cayetano</i> .
Augustin, <i>Agustín</i> .	George, <i>Jorge</i> .
Bartholomew, <i>Bartolomé</i> .	Gregory, <i>Gregorio</i> .
Basil, <i>Basilio</i> .	Grace, <i>Gracia</i> .
Benedict, <i>Benito</i> .	Henry, <i>Enrique</i> . <sup>1</sup>
Bernard, <i>Bernardo</i> .	Hilarius, <i>Hilario</i> .
Blaise, <i>Blas</i> .	Hyacinthus, <i>Jacinto</i> .
Boniface, <i>Bonifacio</i> .	Ignatius, <i>Ignacio</i> .
Camillus, <i>Camilo</i> .	Innocentius, <i>Inocencio</i> .
Candid, <i>Cándido</i> .	Isidorus, <i>Isidoro</i> .
Casimir, <i>Casimiro</i> .	James, <i>Jayme, Diego, Santiag</i> .
Catherine, <i>Catalina</i> .	Januarius, <i>Genaro</i> .
Charles, <i>Carlos</i> .	John, <i>Juan</i> .
Christopher, <i>Cristóbal</i> .	Jane, <i>Juana</i> .
Clement, <i>Clemente</i> .	Jerome, <i>Gerónimo</i> .
Dyonisius, <i>Dionisio</i> .	Joachim, <i>Joaquín</i> .
Dominico, <i>Domingo</i> .	Joseph, <i>José</i> .
Dorothy, <i>Dorotea</i> .	Josephine, <i>Josefina</i> .
Edward, <i>Eduardo</i> .	Just, <i>Justo</i> .
Eugene, <i>Eugenio</i> .	Lawrence, <i>Lorenzo</i> .
Lazarus, <i>Lázaro</i> .	Raymond, <i>Raymundo</i> .
Leander, <i>Leandro</i> .	Remy, <i>Remigio</i> .
Leonard, <i>Leonardo</i> .	Roch, <i>Roque</i> .
Luke, <i>Lucas</i> .	Richard, <i>Ricardo</i> .
Lewis, <i>Luis</i> .	Rose, <i>Rosa</i> .
Mark, <i>Marcos</i> .	Rupert, <i>Ruperto</i> .
Marcellus, <i>Marcelo</i> .	Robert, <i>Roberto</i> .
Margaret, <i>Margarita</i> .	Saturnin, <i>Saturnino</i> .
Mary and Maria, <i>María</i> .	Stephen, <i>Esteban</i> .

Matthew, *Matéo*.  
 Michael, *Miguel*.  
 Monique, *Mónica*.  
 Narcissus, *Narciso*.  
 Nicasius, *Nicasio*.  
 Patrick, *Patricio*.  
 Paul, *Pablo*.  
 Paulin, *Paulino*.  
 Philip, *Felipe*.  
 Peter, *Pedro*.

Sixtus, *Sexto*.  
 Thaddeus, *Tadéo*.  
 Theodore, *Teodoro*.  
 Theresa, *Teresa*.  
 Victoria, *Victoria*.  
 Victorianus, *Victoriano*.  
 Vincent, *Vicente*.  
 William, *Guillermo*.  
 Walter, *Gualtero*.

END OF THE FIRST PART.

**W. B. FOWLE,**

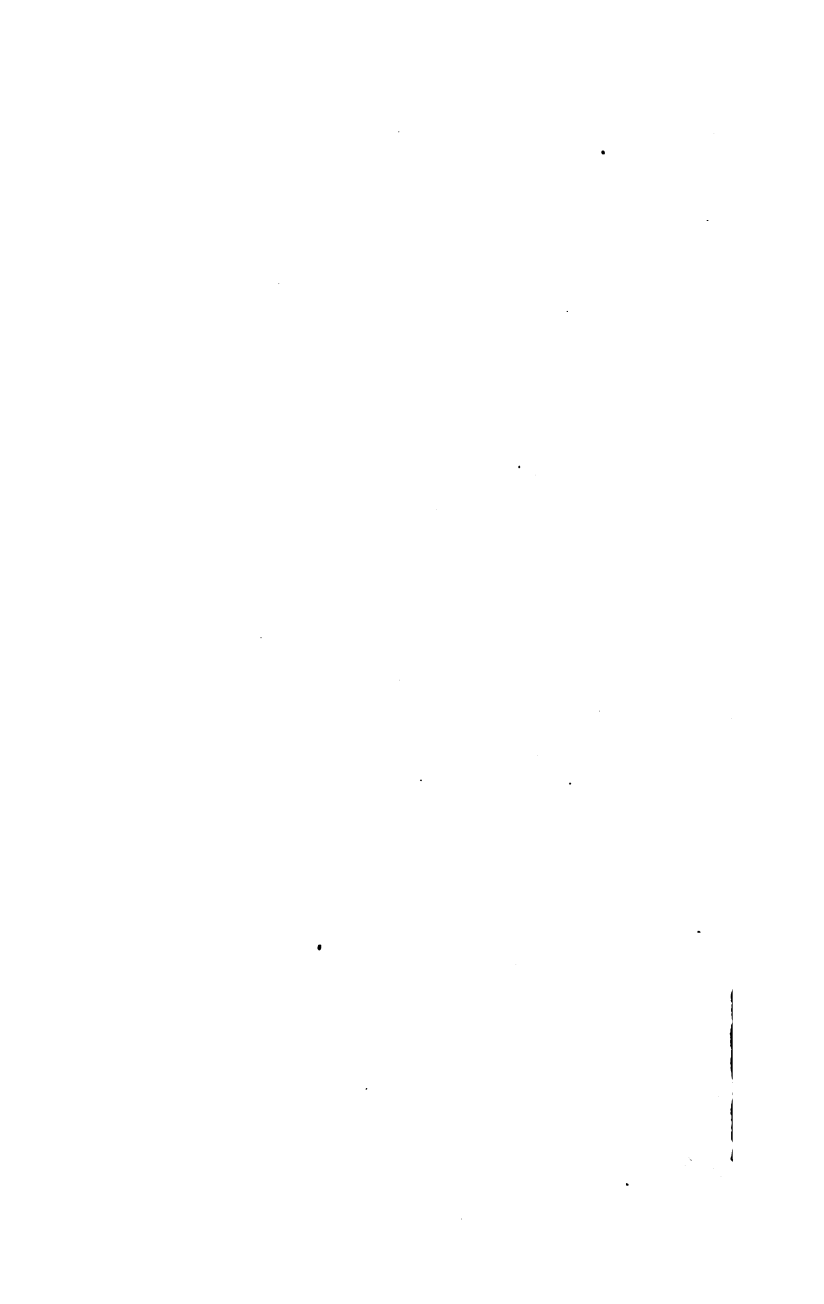
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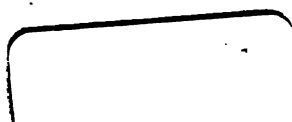




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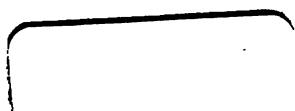
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